



# The Gazette of India

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## NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 3rd March, 1956:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
52	S.R.O. 488, dated the 27th February, 1956.	Ministry of Law.	Fixation of the hours during which the poll shall be taken in Tiruvakur Parliamentary constituency in Madras.
53	S. R. O. 489, dated the 23rd February, 1956.	Election Commission, India.	Designation of Electoral Registration Officer for each of the Assembly constituencies in the State of Coorg.
	S.R.O. 490, dated the 23rd February, 1956.	Ditto.	Designation of Electoral Registration Officer for each of the Council of States constituencies in the State of Kutch.
54	S.R.O. 491, dated the 29th February, 1956.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	The Central Government directs that the powers exercised by it in relation to raw cotton shall also be exercisable by the Government of Madras.
55	S.R.O. 492, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ditto.	Fixation of the price of tea for the purpose of the Item 5 in the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
55A	S.R.O. 493, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division)	Exemption of certain articles specified therein, when imported, from the whole of customs duty.
	S.R.O. 494, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ditto.	Exemption of tea from so much of customs duty leviable thereon.
	S.R.O. 495, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ditto.	The Central Government directs the manner in which the flame height shall be determined in the apparatus known as Smoke Point Lamp in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
56	S.R.O. 496, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division)	The Central Government directs the manner in which the flame height shall be determined in the apparatus known as Smoke Point Lamp in exercise of the powers conferred by the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.
	S.R.O. 497, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ditto.	Amendments made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944.
	S.R.O. 498, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ditto.	Exemption of some portion of Vegetable Non-Essential Oils from excise duty leviable thereon.
	S.R.O. 499, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ditto.	Exemption of some portion of Millboard and Strawboard from excise duty leviable thereon.
	S.R.O. 500, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ditto.	Exemption of some portion of soap from excise duty leviable theron.
	S.R.O. 501, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ditto.	Exemption of rayon or artificial silk fabrics manufactured in factories with less than 10 power looms from the whole excise duty leviable thereon.
	S.R.O. 502, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ditto.	The rates applicable to manufacturers employing power looms in the manufacture of Rayon or Artificial Silk Fabrics.
	S.R.O. 503, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ditto.	Amendment made in the notification No. 5—Central Excises, dated 1st March, 1955.
	S.R.O. 504, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ditto.	The rates applicable to manufacturers employing power looms in the manufacture of Cotton Fabrics.
	S.R.O. 505, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ditto.	Exemption from the whole of excise duty when the total output of a manufacturer of all the articles does not exceed 50 tons.
	S.R.O. 506, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ditto.	Exemption of mineral oil from whole of excise duty when it satisfies certain requirements.
57	S.R.O. 561, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ditto.	Exemption of certain goods when imported, from so much of additional customs duty equivalent to excise duty leviable on the goods.
58	S.R.O. 562, dated the 1st March, 1956.	Ministry of Law.	Fixation of the hours during which the poll shall be taken at the elections to the Council of States.
59	S.R.O. 563, dated February, 1956.	Election Commission, India.	Amendment made in the notification No. 62/9/51-Elec. II (3), dated 3rd November, 1951.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

**PART II—Section 3**

**Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministers of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).**

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

*New Delhi-2, the 3rd March 1956*

**S.R.O. 573.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Central Government hereby exempts the members of the Canadian Survey Team who will shortly conduct an aeromagnetic survey of Jaisalmer area, from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections, 6, 10 and 13—15 of the said Act, in respect of the arms and ammunition possessed by them during their stay in India.

[No. 17/3/56-Police (IV).]

C. P. S. MENON, Under Secy.

**ORDER**

*New Delhi-2, the 5th March 1956*

**S.R.O. 574.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 20 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955, the Central Government hereby directs that the power under rule 15(4) of the said rules to call for statements of movable or immovable property from Government servants shall, subject to any general or special instructions issued in this behalf, be exercisable also by the Director General, Supplies and Disposals and the Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department, in relation to persons belonging to Class II, Class III and Class IV services serving in the Departments and Offices under their control.

[No. 25/50/55-Ests.]

R. C. DUTT, Joint Secy.

**(Andaman Section)**

*New Delhi-2, the 3rd March 1956*

**S.R.O. 575.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Places of Public Entertainment) Prohibition of Smoking Regulation, 1956 (No. I of 1956) the Central Government hereby appoints 5th March 1956 as the date on which the said Regulation shall come into force.

[No. 58/10/54—AN.1]

B. N. MAHESHWARI, Dy. Secy.

**DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

*New Delhi-2, the 2nd March 1956*

**S.R.O. 576.**—In pursuance of Order XXI rule 48 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that notices of orders attaching the salary and allowances of persons employed in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs specified in column I of the Schedule hereto annexed shall be sent to the officers specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof.

## THE SCHEDULE

1

2

1. Gazetted Officers.....Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi.  
 2. Non-Gazetted.....Secretary, Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

[No. Admn. 3 (200)-A/55]  
 N. K. BHOJWANI, Secy.

## MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

## ORDER

*New Delhi, the 1st March 1956*

**S.R.O. 577.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (47 of 1947) and all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(i) This order may be called the Pondicherry Textile Mills Disputes Award Order, 1956;

(ii) it shall come into force at once.

2. **Award of Arbitration Committee to be binding on parties.**—The award made on the 24th day of November 1955, by the Textile Mills Arbitration Committee, Pondicherry, constituted in August, 1955, shall be binding on all the parties to the award and be enforceable against them as a decree of a competent court without any right of appeal.

[No. F.12-16/55-GP(FJA-1947).]

M. M. KHURANA, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

## ORDER

## STAMPS

*New Delhi, the 5th March 1956*

**S.R.O. 578.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (i) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits retrospectively the stamp duty charged on the lease deed dated 5th December, 1955 executed by the Embassy of U.S.S.R. in India in respect of the Premises known as "Kochhar House" situated at 124/126, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi.

[No. 8.]

M. R. RAMACHANDRAN, Under Secy.

## CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

## INCOME-TAX

*New Delhi, the 2nd March 1956*

**S.R.O. 579[50/9/56-IT].**—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue, hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made to its Notification No. 32-Income-tax, dated the 9th November, 1946, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said Notification under the sub-head "III-A Bombay North"—

(a) Against "Ahmedabad Range I" after the entry '8. Ahmedabad Circle I Additional Ward-A', the following entry shall be added—

"9. Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circle, Ahmedabad."

(b) Against "Baroda Range" after the entry "3. Petlad Circle", the following entry shall be added:—

"4. Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle, Baroda."

(c) Against "Surat Range" after the entry "3. Broach Circle", the following entry shall be added:—

"4. Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle, Surat."

(d) Against "Rajkot Range" after the entry "8. Morvi Circle" the following entry shall be added:—

"9. Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle Rajkot."

[No. 16.]

M. S. SIVARAMKRISHNA, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

### TEA CONTROL

New Delhi, the 2nd March 1956

**S.R.O. 580.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Tea Rules, 1954, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

For rule 31 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"31. *Permission to plant tea.*—The owner of a tea estate desirous of replacing tea areas by planting tea on area not planted with tea, shall apply to the Board in writing and shall submit such particulars as may be required by the Board:

Provided that permission to replace shall not be granted, in respect of each five-year period subsequent to the 31st day of March 1956 for an area exceeding ten per cent. of the total permissible acreage of the tea estate at the commencement of each such period.

Provided further that uprooting of tea bushes over the area so replaced shall be completed within a period of three years from the date of permission."

[No. 32(11)Plant/55.]

P. V. RAMASWAMY, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 25th February 1956

**S.R.O. 581.**—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (d) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, (No. X of 1944), the State Government of Madras, have nominated the Director of Agriculture, Madras, as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for a term of three years with effect from 1st April, 1956.

[No. F.8-1/56-Com.I.]

**S.R.O. 582.**—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (b) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, (No. X of 1944), the State Government of Madras have nominated Shri R. Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., B.L., Advocate and Grower, Pattukottai, Tanjore District, as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for a term of three years with effect from 1st April 1956.

[No. F.8-2/56-Com.I.]

MOKAND LALL, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 28th February 1956

**S.R.O. 583.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the

Government of India in the late Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. 1581-Agrl., dated the 1st October, 1931, namely:—

In paragraph 2(1)(i)(c) of the said notification, in the second proviso, for the words "Docks Manager", the words "Traffic Manager" shall be substituted.

[No. F.6-4/55-PPS.]

*New Delhi, the 3rd March 1956*

**S.R.O. 584.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4A of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture No. F. 6-32/51-Dte. 1, dated the 28th June, 1952, namely, in the said notification for the words "Bunchy Top" the word "Mosaic" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 6-6/55-PPS.]

V. BALASUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 3rd March 1956*

**S.R.O. 585.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4(5) (IX) of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (XXIV of 1930), the Central Government are pleased to re-nominate Mr. J. W. Webber of Messers. Gramophone Co. Ltd., Dum Dum, as a member of the Advisory Board of the Indian Lac Cess Committee to represent the lac consuming industry. Mr. Webber will hold office till the 30th September, 1956 under Rule 4(b) of the Indian Lac Cess Rules, 1930.

[No. F. 4-7/55-Com. I.]

**S.R.O. 586.**—In pursuance of the provisions of Sub-Section (k) of Section 4 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (IX of 1946), the Central Government hereby nominate Dr. A. C. Chhatrapati to be a member of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee with effect from the 1st April, 1956 for a term of three years vice Shri A. J. C. Hoskyns Abrahall.

[No. F. 6-7/56-Com. I.]

T. S. KRISHNAMURTI, Dy. Secy.

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

*New Delhi-2, the 27th February 1956*

**S.R.O. 587.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (p) of sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908) and in supersession of the "Indian Ports Health Rules (1938)" the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by section 6(2) of the said Act, namely:—

### THE INDIAN PORT HEALTH RULES, 1955

#### PART I—INTRODUCTORY

1. These Rules may be called the Indian Port Health Rules, 1955.
2. In these Rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context;
  - (1) "arrival" means arrival at a port;
  - (2) "baggage" means the personal effects of a traveller or of a member of the crew;
  - (3) "crew" means the personnel of a ship employed for duties on board;
  - (4) "day" means an interval of twenty-four hours;
  - (5) "Health Officer" means any person appointed;
    - (a) in the case of major ports, by the Central Government, and

(b) in the case of other ports, by the State Government concerned to whom the functions of the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), to appoint a Health Officer have been entrusted,

either by name or by virtue of his office, to be the Health Officer of a port, and includes an Additional Deputy, or Assistant Health Officer, and any Officer appointed by the Central Government or the State Government, concerned, as the case may be, either by name or by virtue of his office, to perform any of the duties of a Health Officer of a port;

(6) "infected area" in relation to a quarantinable or an infectious disease means any area or port outside India, declared by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to be infected with such a disease;

(7) "infected person" means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable or an infectious disease, or who is believed to be infected with such a disease;

(8) "infectious disease" means jigger and any other disease, other than quarantinable diseases, declared by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to be an infectious disease;

(9) "international voyage" means—

(a) in the case of a ship, a voyage between ports in the territories of more than one state, or a voyage between ports in the territory or territories of the same State if the ship has relations with the territory of any other State on its voyage but only as regards those relations;

(b) in the case of a person, a voyage involving entry into the territory of a State other than the territory of the State in which that person commences his voyage;

(10) "isolation", when applied to a person or group of persons, means the separation of that person or group of persons from other persons, except the health staff on duty, in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection;

(10A) "mainland" means the territory of India excluding the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(11) "medical examination" includes visit to and inspection of a ship, and the preliminary examination of persons on board, but does not include the periodical inspection of a ship to ascertain the need for deratting;

(12) "port" means a seaport or an inland navigation port which is normally frequented by ship;

(13) "period of incubation" means—

(a) in respect of a quarantinable disease mentioned below, the period specified against it:—

Plague	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 days
Cholera	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 days
Yellow fever	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 days
Small pox	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 days
Typhus	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 days
Relapsing fever	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 days

and (b) in respect of an infectious disease other than jigger, such period as may be declared by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to be the period of incubation of that disease;

(14) "quarantinable diseases" means plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus, and relapsing fever;

(15) "relapsing fever" means louse borne relapsing fever;

(16) "ship" means a seagoing or an inland navigation vessel making an international voyage; and also includes a vessel plying between any port on the mainland and any port on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(17) "ship's surgeon" means a properly qualified and registered medical practitioner with experience of maritime health conditions employed for medical service on a ship or, if there are two or more such medical practitioners so employed, the senior of them;

(18) "suspect" means a person who is considered by the Health Officer as having been exposed to infection by a quarantinable or an infectious disease and is considered capable of spreading that disease;

(19) "typhus" means louse-borne typhus;

(20) "valid certificate", when applied to vaccination, means a certificate conforming with the requirements and the model laid down in Appendix 2, 3, or 4 to these Rules. In the case of certificates of vaccination against cholera and small-pox issued in India, the approved stamp to be affixed thereon shall be such as has been approved by the Central Government and the stamp shall be affixed on the certificates by only those persons who are authorised, either by designation or by name, for this purpose by the Central Government. In the case of certificates of vaccination against yellow fever issued in India, the vaccinating centres shall be approved by the Central Government.

(21) "Cattle" means a horse, camel, sheep, cow, bull, buffalo-bull, buffalo-cow and all other ruminating animals and also swine.

## PART II—SHIPS ARRIVING

### General Provisions

3. The master of every ship arriving at any port shall show, until the ship has received *pratique* under these Rules, whichever of the following signals is appropriate:—

(a) by day, during the whole of the time between sunrise and sunset, when the ship is within three miles of the coast—

(i) the Flag Signal Q: meaning—"my ship is healthy and I request free *pratique*",

(ii) the Two Flag Signal QQ: meaning—"my ship is suspected" (vide rules 20, 24, 29, 41 and 45), or

(iii) the Two Flag Signal QL: meaning—"my ship is infected" (vide rules 20, 24, 29, 35, 41 and 45), the signal being shown also when a person suffering from typhus or relapsing fever is on board;

(b) by night, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise but only when the ship is within three miles of the coast, a signal which shall be shown at the peak or other conspicuous place where it can best be seen, comprising a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than six feet apart, and meaning—"I have not free *pratique*":

Provided that the authorities at a port may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, notify alternative signals, not conflicting with the International Code, for use by ships visiting the port frequently.

4. (1) The master of any ship fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus shall, when not more than twelve hours and not less than four hours out from any port to which he is proceeding, send to the Health Officer of the port, either directly or through an agent approved by the Health Officer, a wireless message, embodying all such of the items of information set out in the Standard Quarantine Messages of the International Code of Signals as are applicable, and cases of sickness or death occurring subsequent to transmission of such message shall be communicated by wireless in like manner before the arrival of the ship in the port:

Provided that the Port Trust or like authority administering a port may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, notify alternative signals not conflicting with the International Code, for use by ships visiting the port frequently.

NOTE.—The telegraphic address of the Health Officer of a port is "Quarantine" and the items of the Standard Quarantine Messages of the International Code of Signals are reproduced below:—

### STANDARD QUARANTINE MESSAGES

#### ITEM I

MEBAV. The following is an International Quarantine Message from ship indicated, of port indicated, which expects to arrive at time indicated, on date indicated.

(Here follow groups to complete above).

## ITEM II

MECED. My port of departure (first port of loading) and my last port of call were as indicated by the immediately following groups.

## ITEM III

MEDIH. No case of quarantinable or infectious disease, or of sickness suspected to be of an infectious nature, has occurred on board during the last fifteen days.

CEFCF. Number indicated cases of quarantinable or infectious disease(s) indicated have occurred during the last fifteen days.

## ITEM IV

MEGYX. I have no other case of sickness on board.

MEHUD. I have number indicated other cases of sickness on board.

## ITEM V

MEJAC. No deaths from sickness, infectious or otherwise, have occurred on board during the voyage.

MEKEK. Number indicated deaths from sickness, infectious or otherwise, have occurred on board during the voyage.

## ITEM VI

MELOC. I have a ship's surgeon on board.

MEMYT. I have no ship's surgeon on board.

## ITEM VII.

MENIJ. I do not wish to disembark any sick.

MEPUP. I wish to disembark number indicated sick, suffering from disease(s) indicated.

## ITEM VIII

MEQOV. My crew consists of number indicated and I have no passengers on board.

MERAT. My crew consists of number indicated, and I have number indicated passengers.

## ITEM IX

MESEC. I do not propose to disembark any passengers of class indicated.

METIK. I propose to disembark number indicated passengers of class indicated.

(2) The Health Officer may, if authorised by general or special orders of the Central Government, grant *pratique* by radio to a ship when on the basis of information received from it prior to its arrival, he is of the opinion that its arrival will not result in the introduction or spread of a quarantinable or an infectious disease.

5. (1) The master of a ship, before arrival at a port, shall ascertain the state of health on board, and he shall, on arrival, complete and deliver a Maritime Declaration of Health, which shall be countersigned by the ship's surgeon if one is carried, to the pilot, boarding officer, or other officer duly authorised in this behalf by the harbour master or the Conservator or his Deputy, and the pilot, boarding officer or other officer duly authorised in this behalf, shall promptly communicate the Declaration to the Health Officer:

Provided that, except in the case of ships governed by the special provisions relating to yellow fever and in the case of ships having on board persons suffering from typhus or relapsing fever, it shall be permissible for the pilot, boarding officer or other officer duly authorised as above in this behalf, if acting on general or special instructions of the Health Officer, to allow *pratique* to "healthy" ships.

(2) The master, and the ship's surgeon, if one is carried, shall supply any further information required by the Health Officer as to health conditions on board during the voyage.

(3) A Maritime Declaration of Health shall conform with the model specified in Appendix 5.

6. If after a ship has arrived within port limits a case or suspected case of any quarantinable or infectious disease occurs on board, the master shall hoist the signal prescribed in rule 3 for an "infected" ship, shall stop all communication with the shore and shall immediately report the circumstances to the Health Officer.

7. Every medical practitioner who becomes cognizant that any person on board any vessel in the port is suffering from a quarantinable or an infectious disease shall immediately give notice thereof by telephone and in writing to the Health Officer.

8. All infected or suspected ships or ships having on board persons suffering from typhus or relapsing fever shall stop at such place at the port as the appropriate port authority shall, in consultation with the Health Officer, provide in this behalf and shall not enter any dock or come alongside any wharf or have communication with the shore or with any other vessel in the port until authorised to do so by the Health Officer.

9. So long as a signal showing that the ship is "infected" or "suspected" is displayed by a ship, no tindal or other person in charge of, or navigating, any boat other than a boat conveying a pilot, a harbour-master, a Conservator or his Deputy or an official acting in execution of these Rules shall attempt to take such boat alongside the ship except with the permission of the Health Officer and no person other than a pilot, a harbour-master, a Conservator or his Deputy or an official acting in the execution of these Rules shall board or leave any "infected" or "suspected" ship without the written permission of the Health Officer.

10. (1) Healthy ships, which while in port do not desire to have communication with the shore, shall on arrival hoist the code over Q flag by day, and the International Code Signal by night, meaning "I have not free pratique" (as provided for in rule 3).

(2) A ship shall be regarded as not having communication with the shore if it is making a call of less than twenty-four hours and if while it is in port it has no communication either with the shore or with any other ship in the port, of such a nature as would, in the opinion of the Health Officer, render possible the conveyance of a quarantinable or an infectious disease from the ship to the shore or to any other ship in the port or vice versa.

(3) A ship not having communication with the shore shall be subject to such restrictions as the Health Officer acting under these Rules may impose.

11. In the case of all infected and suspected ships and ships having on board persons suffering from typhus or relapsing fever the Health Officer shall, and in the case of all other ships the Health Officer may, proceed on board and medically examine the ship, and the master of the ship shall give him every facility for the examination of the passengers, crew, baggage, cargo, provisions, water supply and any part of the ship which the Health Officer may consider it necessary to examine. This examination shall not be undertaken between sunset and sunrise except in such unusual circumstances as, in the opinion of the Health Officer, justify doing so. After every medical examination the Health Officer shall classify the ship as infected, suspected or healthy in accordance with special provisions relating to quarantinable and infectious diseases in this part of the Rules.

12. Further sanitary measures which may be applied to the ship shall be determined by the conditions which existed on board during the voyage or which exist at the time of the medical examination, without prejudice, however, to the measures which are permitted by these Rules to be applied to the ship if it arrives from an infected area. The application of the measures in the case of a ship arriving from an infected area shall be limited to the ship, person, or article, as the case may be, arriving from such an area, provided that the Health Officer for the port of arrival is satisfied that the health authority for the port of departure in the infected area took all practicable measures for checking the spread of the disease.

13. (1) Any sanitary measure, other than medical examination, which has been applied to a ship at a previous port, shall not be repeated unless—

(a) after the departure of the ship from the port where the measures were applied an incident of epidemiological significance calling for a further application of any such measure has occurred either in that port or on board the ship; or

(b) the Health Officer has reason to believe that the individual measure so applied was not substantially effective.

(2) In applying these sanitary measures the Health Officer shall attach due importance to the presence on board of a ship's surgeon and to the provision on board of suitable apparatus for disinfecting, disinsecting and deratting and shall, in general, apply the principles laid down in these Rules with due regard to their necessity and practicability in the particular circumstances of each case.

14. (1) All persons suffering from a quarantinable disease shall, and a person suspected to be infected with such a disease may, be disembarked from a ship and isolated. Such disembarkation shall be compulsory if it is required by the master of the ship.

(2) Where any person is required under these Rules to be disembarked and isolated for any period, the Health Officer may remove, or cause to be removed, that person to a hospital or any other place approved by the Health Officer and detain him therein for that period. If such a hospital or place is within Municipal or Corporation limits, the Health Officer shall communicate relevant particulars of the person concerned to the Municipal or Corporation health authorities.

(3) When a suspected case of any quarantinable disease is disembarked from a ship at any port, the Health Officer of that port shall report by telegraph the confirmation, or otherwise, of the diagnosis to the Health Officer of the ship's next port of call if that port is in India, Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan Aden or the Straits Settlements.

15. Apart from the special provisions relating to quarantinable or infectious diseases in Part II of these Rules, the Health Officer may place under surveillance any suspect on an international voyage arriving from an infected area. Such surveillance may be continued until the end of the appropriate period of incubation specified in sub-rule (13) of rule 2.

16. (1) A person under surveillance shall not be isolated and shall be permitted to move about freely. The Health Officer may require such a person to report to him, if necessary, at specified intervals during the period of surveillance. The Health Officer may also subject such a person to medical investigation and make any enquiries which are necessary for ascertaining his state of health.

(2) When a person under surveillance departs for another place in India he shall inform the Health Officer who shall immediately inform the medical officer of health of the place to which the person is proceeding. On arrival the person shall report to that medical officer of health who may apply the measures provided for in sub-rule (1).

17. Whenever surveillance is required or permitted by these Rules, isolation shall not be substituted for surveillance unless the Health Officer of the port where the suspect arrives or any other health authority to whom he is required to report during the period of surveillance considers the risk of transmission of the infection by the suspect to be exceptionally serious.

18. The port or ports equipped for applying the sanitary measures prescribed in these Rules to ships infected with yellow fever or suspected of yellow fever infection shall be specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette. Any such ship calling at a port other than a specified port shall be required to proceed at its own risk to the nearest specified port convenient to the ship.

19. (1) Any ship which is unwilling to submit to the measures required by the Health Officer of the port in accordance with these Rules shall be allowed to depart forthwith without being permitted to enter into any form of communication with the shore or with any other ship in the port which would render possible the conveyance of any quarantinable or infectious disease to the shore or to such other ship or vice versa:

Provided that, in the case of a ship infected with yellow fever calling at a port specified under rule 18, if *Aedes aegypti* have been found on board and the medical examination shows that any infected person has not been isolated in good time, the ship shall not be allowed to depart and shall be subject to the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with these Rules.

(2) In the case of a ship refused permission under sub-rule (1) to communicate with the shore or with any other ship in the port, the ship shall not during its voyage call at any other port in India. Such a ship shall nevertheless be permitted to take on fuel, water and stores in quarantine and any passengers, who desire to

disembark with or without their baggage or to tranship from the ship, may be permitted to do so on the condition that they undertake to submit to the appropriate measures required by the Health Officer under these Rules.

(3) In the event of any ship putting back to sea as a result of permission to communicate with the shore or with any other ship in the port having been refused under sub-rule (1), the Health Officer shall intimate by telegraph to the next port of call in India for the purpose of taking on fuel, water or stores in quarantine, if he can ascertain it, this fact with the attendant circumstances.

### **Special Provisions Relating to Quarantinable Diseases**

#### **A. PLAGUE**

20. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with plague—

- (a) if it has a case of human plague on board, or
- (b) if a case of human plague has occurred on board more than six days after embarkation, or
- (c) if a plague-infected rodent is found on board.

A ship shall continue to be regarded as infected until the measures prescribed in rule 21 have been effectively carried out at a suitably equipped port.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as suspected of plague infection—

- (a) if it has no case of human plague on board, but such a case has occurred within the first six days after embarkation, or
- (b) if there is evidence of an abnormal mortality among rodents on board of which the cause is not yet known.

The ship shall continue to be regarded as suspected until the Health Officer is satisfied that the abnormal mortality among rodents is not due to plague and until the measures prescribed in rule 22 have, if necessary, been effectively carried out at a suitably equipped port.

(3) A healthy ship is any ship other than a ship infected or suspected of infection with plague. Even when coming from a plague infected area or having on board a person coming from a plague-infected area a ship shall be regarded as healthy, if, on medical examination, the Health Officer is satisfied that the conditions specified in sub-rules (1) and (2) of this rule do not exist.

21. In the case of a ship infected with plague—

(A) before pratique (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(2) all infected persons on board shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(3) suspects on board may be disinfected and, if necessary, placed under surveillance for a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date of arrival:

Provided that during this period the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit members of the crew from leaving the ship;

(4) the Health Officer may disinfect and, if necessary, disinsect—

- (i) any baggage of any infected person or suspect, and
- (ii) any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the ship, which is considered to be far contaminated.

(5) if there is rodent plague on board the ship it shall be deratted, if necessary in quarantine, in the manner prescribed in rule 53 of these Rules subject to the following provisions—

(a) the deratting shall be carried out as soon as the holds have been emptied;

(b) one or more preliminary derattings of the ship with the cargo *in situ* or during its unloading, may be carried out to prevent the escape of infected rodents;

(c) if the complete destruction of rodents cannot be secured because only part of the cargo is due to be unloaded, the ship shall not be prevented from unloading that part, but the Health Officer may apply any measures, including placing the ship in quarantine, which he considers necessary to prevent the escape of infected rodents.

(B) Unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which, in his opinion, are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work. The staff may be subjected to isolation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they have ceased to work at the unloading of the ship.

22. In the case of a ship suspected of plague infection, the measures specified in sub-clauses (1), (3), (4) and (5) of clause (A) of rule 21 may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given in Clause (B) of rule 21 shall also be applicable to such a ship.

23. A healthy ship shall be given free *pratique* but, if it has come from a plague infected area, the Health Officer may—

(a) place under surveillance any suspect who disembarks, for a period of not more than six days, reckoned from the date on which the ship left the infected area;

(b) require the destruction of rodents on board the ship in exceptional cases and for well-founded reasons which shall be communicated in writing to the master.

#### B. CHOLERA

24. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with cholera if it has a case of cholera on board, or if a case of cholera has occurred on board during a period of five days before arrival.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as suspected of cholera infection if a case of cholera has occurred during the voyage, but a fresh case has not occurred during a period of five days before arrival.

(3) A healthy ship is any ship other than a ship infected or suspected of infection with cholera. Even when coming from a cholera infected area or having on board a person from a cholera infected area, a ship shall be regarded as healthy if, on medical examination, the Health Officer is satisfied that no case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage.

25. In the case of a ship infected with cholera—

(A) before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(2) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(3) any passenger or member of the crew who produces a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera may be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than five days reckoned from the date of disembarkation, and all others, who disembark, may be isolated for a like period.

Provided that during this period the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit members of the crew from leaving the ship;

(4) the Health Officer may disinfect—

(i) any baggage of any infected person or suspect, and

(ii) any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the ship, which is considered to be contaminated;

(5) if, in the opinion of the Health Officer, any water carried on board is contaminated, he shall cause it to be emptied out after it has been disinfected, and to be replaced, after disinfection of the containers, by a supply of wholesome drinking water;

(6) human excreta, waste water including bilge-water, waste matter and any matter which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is contaminated shall not be discharged from the ship or unloaded without previous disinfection and shall, after disinfection, be disposed of in such safe manner as the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prescribe;

(7) (i) the Health Officer may prohibit the unloading of, or may remove, any fish, shellfish, fruit or vegetables to be consumed uncooked, or beverages, unless such food and beverages are in sealed containers and he has no reason to believe that they are contaminated;

Provided that, if any such food or beverage forms part of the cargo in a hold of a ship, only the Health Officer for the port at which such food or beverage is to be unloaded may exercise the power to remove it;

(ii) if any such food or beverage is removed, arrangements shall be made by the Health Officer for its safe disposal.

(B) Any unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which, in his opinion, are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work. The staff so engaged may at the discretion of the Health Officer be subjected to isolation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the time when they have ceased to work at the unloading of the ship.

26. In the case of a ship suspected of cholera infection, the measures specified in sub-clauses (1), (4), (5), (6) and (7) of clause (A) of rule 25 may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given. Clause (B) of rule 25 shall be applicable to such a ship;

In addition, any passenger or member of the crew who disembarks may be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than five days reckoned from the date of arrival. The Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit the members of the crew from leaving the ship during this period.

27. A healthy ship shall be given free *pratique* but, if it has come from a cholera infected area, the measures specified in sub-clauses (1) and (7) of clause (A) of rule 25 may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer.

In addition, the Health Officer may apply the following measures to a person who, within five days of arrival in India, was in a cholera infected area to a person who arrives in a port on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from a port on the mainland:—

- (a) if he is in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera, he may be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than five days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area or from a port on the mainland;
- (b) if he is not in possession of such a certificate, he may be placed in isolation for a like period.

#### C. YELLOW FEVER

28. (1) No ship shall bring to India any person who has been in a yellow fever infected area within nine days of embarkation unless such a person is vaccinated against yellow fever. In addition, no ship which has started from, or touched at, any port in a yellow fever infected area, other than a port removed from the infected area by the World Health Organisation in compliance with the terms of paragraph 2 of Article 70 of the International Sanitary Regulations, shall bring to India any person, even though he may not have been in a yellow fever infected area, unless such a person is vaccinated against yellow fever.

(2) The proof of vaccination against yellow fever shall consist in the possession of a certificate in the form laid down in Appendix 2 to these Rules.

(3) If any ship brings to India any person not vaccinated against yellow fever in contravention of sub-rule (1), then, without prejudice to any other proceedings that may be taken against the master of the ship, the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit such a person from disembarking.

29. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with yellow fever if it has a case of yellow fever on board, or if a case has occurred on board during the voyage.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as suspected of yellow fever infection if it has left a yellow fever infected area less than nine days before arrival, or, if arriving after nine days but within thirty days of leaving such an area, the Health Officer finds *Aedes aegypti* on board.

(3) A healthy ship is any ship other than a ship infected or suspected of infection with yellow fever.

30. Apart from the provisions of Rule 8, every ship infected with yellow fever or suspected of yellow fever infection and every other ship coming from a yellow fever infected area shall be moored at such a distance, not being less than half a mile, from the shore and from all other vessels as will render improbable the

access of mosquitoes from the ship to the shore or to any other vessel or vice versa. The ship shall continue to be morred at such a distance until the Health Officer has granted *pratique*.

31. In the case of a ship infected with yellow fever the following measures shall be taken before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(i) the ship shall be disinfected at the earliest opportunity to ensure destruction of *Aedes aegypti* in all phases of growth and as far as possible before unloading cargo, if unloading is carried out before the destruction of *Aedes aegypti* the personnel employed on this work may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to isolation for a period not exceeding nine days from the time when they ceased to be exposed to the risk of infection;

(ii) the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(iii) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary.

(iv) any person in possession of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever which is not yet valid shall be isolated—

(a) if he does not disembark, on the ship in such manner as may be prescribed by the Health Officer, and

(b) if he disembarks, in such place as may be approved by the Health Officer for this purpose,

until the certificate of vaccination becomes valid or until the expiry of nine days reckoned from the time of arrival, whichever is earlier.

(v) any person who is not in possession of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall be isolated—

(a) if he is not permitted to disembark or being a through passenger does not disembark, on the ship in such manner as may be prescribed by the Health Officer;

(b) if he is permitted to disembark, in such place as may be approved by the Health Officer for this purpose.

for a period not exceeding nine days from the time of arrival.

32. In the case of a ship suspected of yellow fever infection, the following measures shall be taken before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(i) the ship may be disinfected as provided in clause (i) of rule 31.

(ii) the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer; and

(iii) the measures prescribed in clauses (iv) and (v) of rule 31 may be applied at the discretion of the Health Officer.

33. In the case of healthy ships coming from a yellow fever infected area the following measures shall be taken before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(i) the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officers;

(ii) the ship may be disinfected as provided in clause (i) of rule 31.

34. All isolation prescribed by rules 31 and 32 shall be carried out in such manner as to preclude the access of mosquitoes to the persons under isolation.

#### D. SMALL-POX

35. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with smallpox if it has a case of smallpox on board, or if a case of smallpox has occurred on board during the voyage.

(2) Any other ship shall be regarded as healthy, even though there may be suspects on board, but any suspect on disembarking may be subjected to the measures provided for in clause (iii) of rule 36.

36. (1) In the case of a ship infected with smallpox, before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(i) the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(ii) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(iii) other persons who disembark and who in the opinion of the Health Officer are not sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox,—

- (a) if they are willing to be vaccinated, or in the case of minors if their guardians or those in charge of them consent to their vaccination, may be subjected to vaccination free of charge, and also to isolation or surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection, and
- (b) if they are not willing to be vaccinated, or in the case of minors if their guardians or those in charge of them do not consent to their vaccination, shall be subjected to isolation or surveillance for the aforesaid period;

(iv) the Health Officer shall disinfect—

- (a) any baggage of any infected person; and
- (b) any other baggage or article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the ship, which is considered to be contaminated.

(2) A ship shall continue to be regarded as infected until every infected person has been removed and until the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) of this rule have been effectively carried out.

37. A healthy ship shall be given free *partique* but, if it has come from a smallpox infected area, the measures specified in clauses (i) and (ii) of sub rule (1) of rule 36 may be taken by the Health Officer.

38. (1) The Health Officer may require any person on an international voyage who does not show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of smallpox to possess, on arrival, a certificate of vaccination against smallpox. Any such person who cannot produce such a certificate may be vaccinated; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be placed under surveillance for not more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the last territory visited before arrival.

(2) A person on an international voyage, who during a period of fourteen days before his arrival has visited a smallpox infected area or a person arriving from a port on the mainland in a port on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and who, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is not sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be required to be vaccinated, or may be placed under surveillance or may be vaccinated and then placed under surveillance; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be isolated. The period of surveillance or isolation shall not be more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area or a port on the mainland.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of clause (iii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 36 and sub-rule (2) of rule 38, a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox shall be considered as evidence of sufficient protection.

#### E. TYPHUS AND RELAPSING FEVER.

39. In the case of a ship having on board a person who is suffering from or is believed to be infected with typhus or relapsing fever, before *partique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

- (1) the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;
- (2) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary, and disinfected;
- (3) any suspect may be disinfected; and
- (4) the accommodation occupied by the infected person and by any suspect, together with the clothes they are wearing, their baggage and any other article which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

40. A person on an international voyage, who has left a typhus infected area within the previous fourteen days or a relapsing fever infected area within the previous eight days, may, if the Health Officer considers it necessary be disinfected and put under surveillance for a period of not more than fourteen days in the

case of typhus and not more than eight days in the case of relapsing fever, reckoned from the date of disinsecting. The clothes which such person is wearing, his baggage and any other article which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

#### Special Provisions relating to Jigger

41. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with jigger if it has on board any person suffering from jigger.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as suspected of jigger infection if it has come from Port Sudan or Durban or any place on the East Coast of Africa between these ports or from any other place notified in this behalf by the Central Government as being infected with jigger and conveys sand or earth from any such place either as ballast or cargo.

(3) A healthy ship is any ship other than a ship infected or suspected of infection with jigger.

42. In the case of a ship infected with jigger, before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) the Health Officer shall examine every person on board whom he has reason to think to have been exposed to infection with jigger, and any person or persons found to be suffering from jigger shall, on disembarking, be removed to hospital for treatment;

(2) the wearing apparel, bedding and personal effects of persons infected with jigger shall be disinfected and the Health Officer may, in his discretion, order the disinfection of the wearing apparel, bedding and personal effects of any other person on board;

(3) any part of the ship which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is contaminated shall be disinfected.

43. (1) In the case of a ship suspected of jigger infection no earth or sand as specified in sub-rule (2) of rule 41 shall be landed from the ship without the permission of the Health Officer who, if he considers it necessary, may order that any earth or sand on the ship whether constituting the cargo or ballast or part thereof or otherwise shall be discharged into the sea or river, as the case may be, at such places as shall be appointed for the purpose by the Port Trust, or like authority administering the port, in consultation with the Health Officer.

(2) After such discharge into the sea or river, or where permission to land the earth or sand has been accorded, the ship shall be given free *pratique*.

44. Healthy ships shall be given free *pratique*

#### Special Provisions relating to Infectious Diseases other than Jigger

45. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with an infectious disease other than jigger—

(i) if it has a case of any such disease on board, or

(ii) if, prior to the arrival of the ship in port, a case of any such disease has occurred on board within its period of incubation.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as suspected of infection with an infectious disease as aforesaid if, prior to the arrival of the ship in port, a case of such disease has occurred on board but not within its incubation period:

Provided that a ship shall not be regarded as so suspected if (a) the case occurred before the arrival of the ship at a previous port of call, (b) the period between such occurrence and arrival was not less than the period of incubation, and (c) the Health Officer is satisfied that the ship was subjected to medical examination at that port and that all necessary measures have been taken.

(3) A healthy ship is any ship other than a ship infected or suspected of infection with an infectious disease other than jigger.

46. In the case of a ship infected with an infectious disease other than jigger, before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) the ship and persons on board may be medically examined;

(2) any infected person, who disembarks, may be isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary:

Provided that whenever any infected person remains on board, the Health Officer may, in his discretion, limit communication between the ship and the shore or between the ship and any other vessel in the port, or vice versa;

(3) persons who have been exposed to infection may, if they disembark, be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding the incubation period of the infectious disease to which they have been exposed, such period being reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection;

(4) any parts of the ship and any goods or baggage on board which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are contaminated may be disinfected.

47. In the case of a ship suspected of infection with an infectious disease other than jigger before pratique (which shall be in writing) is given—

- (1) the measures specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 46 shall be taken; and
- (2) the measures specified in sub-rules (3) and (4) of rule 46 and not already taken may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer.

48. Healthy ships shall be given free pratique.

49. Except in case of an emergency constituting a grave danger to public health, a ship shall not on account of an infectious disease be prevented by the Health Officer from discharging or loading cargo or stores, or taking on fuel or water.

### PART III—SHIPS DEPARTING

50. (1) All persons proposing to embark upon a ship leaving any Indian port for any port outside India or leaving any port in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for any port on the mainland or vice versa shall be medically examined by the Health Officer. Through passengers and members of the crew of a through ship shall be liable to medical examination by the Health Officer at his discretion.

(2) Such medical examination shall ordinarily take place in the day time on shore as shortly as possible before embarkation, at the time and place fixed by the Health Officer. The time and place of this examination shall be arranged to take into account the customs examination and other formalities, so as to facilitate embarkation and to avoid delay.

(3) Any person failing to attend at the time and place fixed by the Health Officer for such medical examination may, in the discretion of the Health Officer, be prohibited from embarking or re-embarking, as the case may be.

(4) No person shall be permitted by the Health Officer of a port on the mainland to embark on a ship with a view to proceeding by sea to any place in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands unless such person produces valid certificates of vaccination against cholera and small pox:

Provided that the Health Officer may, if acting on the general or special instructions of the Central Government, exempt any particular person from the operation of this sub-rule:

Provided further that the Health Officer shall, before the ship leaves the port, furnish to the medical officer (if any) or master of the ship a certificate giving all relevant details of persons exempted from the first proviso.

51. The Health Officer shall prohibit the embarkation or re-embarkation on any ship of—

- (a) any person showing symptoms of any quarantinable disease, and
- (b) any person whom the Health Officer considers likely to transmit infection because of his close contact with a person showing symptoms of a quarantinable disease:

Provided that a person on an international voyage who on arrival is placed under surveillance may be allowed to continue his voyage, but the health authority for the next port of call shall be apprised of this fact.

52. Where there is an epidemic of pulmonary plague in a port, every suspect shall before departure on an international voyage be placed in isolation for a period of six days reckoned from the date of the last exposure to infection.

53. (1) The Health Officer shall take all practicable measures to prevent the introduction on board a ship of possible agents of infection or vectors of a quarantinable disease.

(2) When typhus or relapsing fever exists in a port, a person proposing to embark on a ship, whom the Health Officer considers is liable to spread typhus or relapsing fever, shall be disinfected by the Health Officer before such person is permitted to embark. The clothes which such person is wearing, his baggage, and any other article likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever shall be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected before embarkation.

(3) The Health Officer may, in his discretion, cause to be disinfected and/or disinfected any clothing, bedding or other articles belonging to any person proposing to embark on a ship. In the absence of such disinfection and/or disinfestation, the Health Officer may prohibit the taking on board of any such clothing, bedding or other articles.

(4) If any clothing, bedding or other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, may require disinfection and/or disinfecting, has been placed on board without having undergone such disinfection or disinfecting, the Health Officer may cause their immediate removal from the ship.

(5) The master of a ship shall not permit the embarkation of any clothing, bedding or other articles belonging to new members of the crew unless embarkation of such clothing, bedding or other articles has been authorised by the Health Officer.

54. A ship shall not remain in port for a period exceeding twenty-four hours after the completion of the medical examination prescribed in rule 50. A ship so remaining shall not leave the port until a fresh medical examination of all the persons on board has been made by the Health Officer.

55. No ship shall attempt to leave any port in India for any port outside India unless and until the provisions of rules 50 to 54 have been complied with. The authority responsible for granting port clearance shall, before granting it, make sure of such compliance.

#### Special Provisions relating to Pilgrim Ships

56. No person shall be permitted by the Health Officer to embark on a ship with a view to proceeding by sea to the Hedjaz unless such person produces valid certificates of vaccination against cholera and smallpox.

#### PART IV—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO RODENT CONTROL, DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES

57. (1) Every ship shall be either—

- (a) periodically deratted; or
- (b) permanently kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible.

(2) No ship shall leave any port of India for any port outside India unless the master of such ship is in possession of a Deratting Certificate or a Deratting Exemption Certificate issued by the health authority for a port approved for that purpose under Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations. Every such certificate shall be valid for six months, but this period may be extended by one month for a ship proceeding to such a port if the deratting or inspection, as the case may be, would be facilitated by the operations due to take place there.

NOTE.—In India, the Health Officers for the ports of—

- (i) Bombay and Calcutta are approved for the purpose of issuing Deratting Certificates, and
- (ii) Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Visakhapatnam are approved for the purpose of issuing Deratting Exemption Certificates.
- (3) Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates shall conform to the model specified in Appendix I to these Rules.

(4) If a valid certificate is not produced, the Health Officer for a port approved under Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, after enquiry and inspection, may proceed in the following manner—

- (a) If the port is approved for the purpose of issuing Deratting Certificates, the Health Officer may derat the ship or cause the deratting to be done under his direction and control. He shall decide in each case the technique which should be employed to secure the extermination of rodents on the ship. Deratting shall be carried out so as to avoid as far as possible damage to the ship and to any cargo and shall not take longer than is absolutely necessary. Wherever possible deratting shall be done when the holds are empty. In the case of a ship in ballast, it shall be done before loading. When deratting has been satisfactorily completed, the Health Officer shall issue a Deratting Certificate.
- (b) At any port approved for issuing Deratting Exemption Certificates only, the Health Officer may issue such a certificate if he is satisfied that the number of rodents on board is negligible. Such a certificate shall be issued only if the inspection of the ship has been carried out when the holds are empty or when they contain only ballast or other material, unattractive to rodents, of such a nature or so disposed as to make a thorough inspection of the holds possible. A Deratting Exemption Certificate may be issued for an oil-tanker with full holds.

(5) If the conditions under which deratting is carried out are such that, in the opinion of the Health Officer for the port where the operation was performed, a satisfactory result cannot be obtained, he shall make a note to that effect on the existing Deratting Certificate.

(6) The fees chargeable for Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates at Indian ports shall be as fixed from time to time by the Central Government.

58. The master of every ship shall, during the stay of the ship in a port, take such precautions as the Health Officer for the port may specify in order to prevent rodents gaining access to the ship.

59. The Health Officer shall—

- (a) take all practicable measures to keep rodents in the port installations to a negligible number;
- (b) make every effort to extend rat-proofing to the port installations.

#### PART V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CARRIAGE OF DEAD BODIES AND CREMATED REMAINS

60. No person shall bring into India any dead body or human remains of persons who may have died of yellow fever, plague, anthrax, glanders or such other diseases as may be notified by the Central Government for this purpose:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to properly cremated ashes of dead bodies or human remains.

61. The dead body or human remains of a person who may have died of a disease other than those specified in rule 60 may be brought into India subject to the provisions of rules 62 to 66.

62. The consignee as well as the shipping agents shall give to the Health Officer of the port of arrival advance intimation, of at least 48 hours, of the importation of the dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies.

63. Applications to bring dead bodies or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies to India shall be made to the Indian Diplomatic representatives in countries where such representatives are functioning or, where there is no such representative, to the Health Officer of the port at which the dead body is to be landed.

64. (1) If the dead body or human remains have been properly cremated the cremated ashes shall be placed in an urn or casket having an outer packing of suitable material.

(2) In the case of uncremated remains, the following procedure shall be adopted:—

- (a) A corpse which has not been buried should be enclosed in a shell of zinc or other equally suitable metal with all joints so soldered as to seal them hermetically and prevent the escape of noxious gases or fluids. The shell should be enclosed in a stoutly built teak or other hard wood coffin and the coffin should be enclosed in a zinc or tin-lined wooden packing case filled with saw-dust impregnated with carbolic powder.
- (b) Where a coffin has been exhumed and proves on examination to be intact, sound and free from offensive odour, it should be enclosed in an hermetically sealed zinc or tin-lined wooden packing case filled with saw-dust impregnated with carbolic powder.
- (c) Where a coffin has been exhumed and is not intact, sound and free from odour, its contents should be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of clause (a) above.

65. A certificate issued by a responsible municipal or governmental authority of the country from where the package containing the dead body, or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies as the case may be is imported and endorsed by the Indian Diplomatic Representative, if any, in that country shall accompany the package. The certificate shall give the full name of the deceased, his age at time of death and the place, date and cause of death and shall indicate that the package conforms to and has been sealed in accordance with the specifications prescribed in rule 64.

66. The package containing the dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies shall not be opened during its transit and shall be in a sound sealed condition at the time of arrival. It shall not be removed from the precincts of the port until the Health Officer has permitted in writing its removal. After the Health Officer has accorded this permission, the consignee shall remove and dispose of the package in accordance with the general or special instructions which may be issued by the local authorities, Governmental and/or municipal, in this behalf.

67. For the transmission of a dead body or human remains and ashes of cremated bodies from India to any place outside India, the prior written permission of the competent authority of the country of destination as also of the District Magistrate for the place of death shall be obtained. The requirements laid down by the country of destination with regard to the import of dead bodies, human remains or ashes of cremated bodies into its territory shall be complied with by the consignor. In case, no such conditions have been prescribed, the provisions of rule 64 shall be complied with and the package shall bear an inscription to the effect that it contains infected material and should be handled with care.

68. Subject to the provisions of rule 60 a package containing a dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated remains, which is in transit through India, shall not be subjected to any restrictions if it has been packed and sealed in the manner prescribed in rule 64 or in a manner which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is considered to be equally satisfactory.

#### PART VI—SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE IN THE EVENT OF DEATH ON BOARD

69. If death occurs on board before a ship enters port limits, the dead body shall, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, be buried at sea before the ship enters port limits, in not less than five fathoms of water, in such manner as to secure its immediate sinking and remaining below the surface:

Provided that, in the case of a ship proceeding to Calcutta, if death occurs after passing Saugor, and

- (i) if the ship is not likely to reach Calcutta the same day, the dead body shall be disposed of at Diamond Harbour with the permission of local magistrate; or
- (ii) if the ship is likely to reach Calcutta the same day, the dead body shall be brought to the port and then dealt with in accordance with the provisions of rule 70.

70. If death occurs on board within port limits, or if a ship arrives with a dead body on board,

- (i) the master of the ship shall at once inform the Health Officer of the fact;
- (ii) the ship's surgeon, or if there is no ship's surgeon the Health Officer, shall, if possible ascertain and certify the cause of death;
- (iii) if for any reason the ship's surgeon or, as the case may be, the Health Officer is unable to certify the cause of death the Health Officer shall report the matter to the police with a view to the removal of the dead body from the ship and its *post mortem* examination.
- (iv) the master of the ship shall, in all cases where *post-mortem* examination is necessary or where the dead body is unclaimed, hand over the dead body to the police and, in all other cases, to the person claiming the dead body;
- (v) the master of the ship shall carry out such instructions for the disposal of the dead body and for the cleansing and disinfection of the ship as may be given by the Health Officer.

71. If death occurs on board either by accident or in suspicious circumstances, the master of the ship shall report the matter to the police at the earliest possible opportunity.

72. (1) If death occurs during the day on board a ship within port limits, the ensign and house flag, if any, shall immediately be lowered to half-mast and kept in that position from sunrise till sunset as long as the dead body remains on board; and if death occurs between sunset and sunrise, one red light shall be hoisted at the peak, half-mast high.

(2) Every ship arriving at a port with a dead body on board shall, if the arrival is by day, hoist the appropriate International Code Signal in accordance with Code Book, Volume I, and, if the arrival is by night, transmit a message to the Signal Station, intimating the fact of a dead body being on board.

#### PART VII—GENERAL RULES

73. The sanitary measure permitted by these Rules are the maximum measures applicable to international traffic.

74. Sanitary measures and health formalities shall be initiated forthwith, completed without delay, and applied without discrimination.

75. (1) Disinfection, disinsecting, deratting and other sanitary operations shall be so carried out as—

- (a) not to cause undue discomfort to any person, or injury to his health;
- (b) not to produce any deleterious effect on the structure of a ship, or on its operating equipment;
- (c) to avoid all risk of fire.

(2) In carrying out such operations on foods, baggage and other articles, every precaution shall be taken to avoid any damage.

76. (1) The Health Officer shall, when so requested, issue free of charges to the master, or any representative of the owner or agent, of a ship a certificate specifying the measures applied to the ship, the parts thereof treated, the methods employed and reasons why the measures have been applied.

(2) The Health Officer shall, when so requested issue free of charge—

- (a) to any traveller a certificate specifying the date of his arrival or departure and the measures applied to him and his baggage;
- (b) to the consignor, the consignee, and the carrier, or their respective agents, a certificate specifying the measures applied to any goods.

77. The Health Officer shall take all practicable measures to control the discharge from any ship of sewage and refuse which might contaminate the waters of the port.

78. No sanitary measure, other than medical examination, shall be applied to passengers and crew on board a healthy ship from which they do not disembark.

79. The master of any ship subject to these Rules and every other person shall comply with all directions lawfully given and all conditions lawfully imposed by the Health Officer in pursuance of these Rules and shall give that Officer all reasonable facilities for the discharge of any duty imposed on him by these Rules.

80. The Health Officer may in his discretion—

- (1) refuse entry into the limits of the port to any person or remove from the limits of the port any person who in his opinion, is likely to spread any quarantinable or infectious disease, and
- (ii) prohibit the admission of any visitor to any ship in port.

81. The Health Officer shall take effectual measures to ensure—

- (1) that drinking water and food-stuffs taken on board a ship are wholesome and that water taken in as ballast is disinfected, if necessary; and
- (2) that old clothes and rags, whether baled or otherwise, have been thoroughly disinfected before loading if, in his opinion, they are likely to be infected with smallpox.

82. The Health Officer shall advise the Port Authority on effectual measures for keeping the port free from *Aedes aegypti* in their larval and adult stages.

83. (1) The Health Officer, in order to ascertain its general sanitary condition, may at any time inspect any ship within the precincts of the port. Such inspection may have regard to the prevalence on the vessel of mosquitoes, insects or other vermin. The Health Officer may recommend such measures as he thinks fit to the master, owner or agent for the rectification of any particular insanitary state, for the destruction of mosquitoes, insects or other vermin and for the elimination of their breeding places on board. The Health Officer may further require such measures to be adopted and if they are not adopted may carry them out or cause them to be carried out at the expense of the master, owner, or agent.

(2) The powers conferred on the Health Officer by sub-rule (1) may also be exercised by the Conservator of the Port or any Officer duly authorised by him in writing or appointed in this behalf by the Central Government.

84. The Health Officer may disinfect or in special cases, for reasons to be recorded in writing, remove foodstuffs or beverage on board a ship if he has reason to believe that they may have become contaminated by the infection of a quarantinable disease or may serve as a vehicle for the spread of any such disease. If any such foodstuffs or beverage is removed from the ship, the Health Officer shall make arrangements for its safe disposal.

(2) Apart from the special provisions relating to cholera in Part II of these Rules goods, other than live animals, in transit without transhipment shall not, however, be subjected to any sanitary measures or detained.

85. Except in the case of an infected person or suspect baggage may be disinfected or disinfected only in the case of a person carrying infective material or insect vectors of a quarantinable disease.

86. (1) Mail, newspapers, books and other printed matter shall not be subjected to any sanitary measures.

(2) Postal parcels may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected if they contain—

- (a) any of the foods referred to in sub-clause (7) of clause (A) of rule 23 of these Rules, which the Health Officer has reason to believe comes from a cholera infected area; or
- (b) linen, wearing apparel, or bedding, which has been used or soiled and to which the provisions of Part II or III of these Rules are applicable.

87. (1) A certificate of clearance for the purpose of customs duty shall not be granted in respect of consignments of imported second-hand clothing unless covered by a certificate of approval from the Health Officer. The Health Officer may inspect all such consignments and prohibit removal of any consignment unless the consignee produces a certificate of disinfection, in respect of such clothing, of the Government or Municipal health authority for the port of despatch or for the port of arrival in India.

(2) When no such certificate of disinfection is produced, the Health Officer may direct the disinfection of such clothing and the fees chargeable for such disinfection shall be such as the Central Government may, from time to time, fix.

(3) The cost of carriage of such consignments from the docks to the disinfecting station shall also be borne by the consigner.

88. No sanitary document, other than those provided for in these Rules, shall be required by the Health Officer.

89. (1) No charge shall be made by the Health Officer of a port for—

(a) any medical examination provided for in these Rules or any supplementary examination, bacteriological or otherwise which may be required to ascertain the state of health of the person examined.

(b) any vaccination of a person on arrival and any certificate thereof.

(2) Charges for applying the measures provided for in these Rules, other than the measures referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule, shall conform with the tariff for such charges as may be fixed from time to time by the Central Government. These charges shall be moderate and not exceed the actual cost of the service rendered, and they shall be levied without distinction as to the nationality, domicile or residence of the person concerned or as to the nationality, flag, registry or ownership of the ship. In particular there shall be no distinction made between national and foreign persons and ships.

(3) The tariff, and any amendment thereto, shall be published in the Official Gazette at least ten days in advance of the levy thereunder.

(4) If any person or member of the crew refuses or fails to pay any charges due from him, then, without prejudice to any proceedings that may be taken against him, such charges shall be recoverable from the owner or agent of the ship on which such person or member of the crew arrives.

90. A vaccination document issued by the Armed Forces shall be accepted in lieu of a vaccination certificate in the form shown in Appendix 2, 3 or 4 to these Rules if—

(a) it embodies medical information substantially the same as that required by such form; and

(b) it contains a statement in English or in French recording the nature and date of the vaccination and to the effect that it is issued in accordance with Article 99 of the International Sanitary Regulations.

#### PART VIII—SPECIAL RULES IN RELATION TO THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

91. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules—

(a) Every person, on arrival at a port in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, shall be required to produce valid certificates of vaccination against cholera and small-pox.

(b) Any person who cannot produce such certificates may be isolated in such place as may be approved by the Health Officer for this purpose or placed under surveillance for such period, as the Health Officer may consider necessary.

92. All cattle, on arrival at a port in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, shall forthwith be sent to a segregation camp established for this purpose and shall be detained therein for a period of ten days during which it may be inoculated in such manner as the officer-in-charge of the camp may deem necessary so as to render it free from infectious or contagious disorders.

#### PART IX—PENALTIES

93. Whoever contravenes any provision of these Rules or disobeys; or fails to comply with, any order given in pursuance of these Rules, shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

94. If the master of a ship fails wholly or in part to do any act prescribed by any rule, the Health Officer shall cause such act to be done, and the reasonable expenses incurred in doing such act shall be recoverable by him from such master.

## APPENDIX I

(See Rule 53)

## Deratting Certificate (a)

## Deratting Exemption Certificate (a)

Issued in accordance with Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations.

(Not to be taken away by Port Authorities).

Port of \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

THIS CERTIFICATE records the inspection and (deratting) (a) at this port and on the above date  
 of the { ship (exemption)  
 { inland navigation vessel } (a) of { tonnage for a sea-going vessel  
 At the time of (inspection) not \_\_\_\_\_ tonnage for an inland navigation vessel } (a) (f)  
 (deratting) (a) the holds were laden with \_\_\_\_\_ tons of \_\_\_\_\_ cargo

Compartments (b)	Rat indications	Rat Harbourage		Deratting			
		[discovered]	treated	By Fumigation	Fumigant, _____ Hours exposure _____	by catching, trapping, or poisoning	Traps set or poisons put out
		(c)	(d)		Space (cb. ft.)	Quantity used (e)	Rats found dead

Holds 1  
—  
2.  
—  
3.  
—  
4.  
—  
5.

Compartments (b)	Rat indications (c)	Rat Harbourage		Deratting					
		dis overed (d)	treated	By Fumigation Fumigant, _____ Hours exposure _____			by catching, trapping, or poisoning		
		Space (cb.ft.).	Quantity used (e)	Rats found dead	Traps set or poisons put out	Rats caught or killed			
6.									
7.									
Shelter deck space.									
Bunker space.									
Engine room and shaft alley.									
Forepeak and store room.									
Afterpeak and storeroom Lifeboats.									
Charts and wireless rooms.									
Galley.									
Pantry									
Provision storerooms									
Quarters (crew)									
Quarters (officers)									
Quarters (cabin passengers)									
Quarters (storage)									
<b>TOTAL</b>									

(a) Strike out the unnecessary indication.  
 (b) In case any of the compartments enumerated do not exist on the ship or inland navigation vessel, this fact must be mentioned.  
 (c) Old or recent evidence of excreta, runs, or gnawing.  
 (d) None, small, moderate, or large.  
 (e) State the weight of sulphur or of cyanide salts or quantity of HCN acid used.  
 (f) Specify whether applies to metric displacement or any other method of determining the tonnage.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.—OBSERVATION.—In the case of exemption, state here the measures taken for maintaining the ship or inland navigation vessel in such a condition that the number of rats on board is negligible.

Seal, name, qualification, and signature of the inspector

## APPENDIX 2

(See Rules 2(20), 28(2), 31)

*International Certificate of Vaccination or Revaccination against Yellow Fever*

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ date of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
 sex \_\_\_\_\_ whose signature follows \_\_\_\_\_ has on the date indicated been  
 vaccinated or revaccinated against yellow fever.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator	Origin and batch No. of vaccine	Official stamp of vaccinating centre
1.			1 2
2.			
3.			3 4
4.			

This certificate is valid only if the vaccine used has been approved by the World Health Organization and if the vaccination centre has been designated by the health administration for the territory in which that centre is situated.

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of six years, beginning ten days after the date of vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination within such period of six years, from the date of that revaccination : Provided that, in the case of a person who is vaccinated in a yellow fever infected area or who enters such an area within ten days of vaccination, the validity shall begin twelve days after the date of vaccination.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

## APPENDIX 3

(See Rules 2(20), 25, 27)

*International Certificate of Vaccination or Revaccination against Cholera*

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ date of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
 sex \_\_\_\_\_ whose signature follows \_\_\_\_\_ has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against cholera.

Date	Signature and Professional Status of Vaccinator	Approved stamp
1		1 2
2		
3		3 4
4		
5		5 6
6		
7		7 8
8		

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of six months, beginning six days after the first injection of the vaccine or, in the event of a revaccination within such period of six months, on the date of that revaccination.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, in the case of a pilgrim, this certificate shall indicate that two injections have been given at an interval of seven days and its validity shall commence from the date of the second injection.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

#### APPENDIX 4

(See Rules 2(20), 36, 38 and explanation thereunder)

*International Certificate of Vaccination or Revaccination against Smallpox*

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ date of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ sex \_\_\_\_\_ whose signature follows \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against  
 smallpox.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator	Approved stamp	State whether primary vaccination or revaccination; if primary, whether successful
1		1      2	
2			
3		3      4	
4			

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of three years, beginning eight days after the date of successful primary vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination on the date of that revaccination.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

#### APPENDIX 5

(See Rule 5(3))

*Maritime Declaration of Health*

(To be rendered by the masters of ships arriving from ports outside the territory)

Port of \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of ship \_\_\_\_\_ From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nationality \_\_\_\_\_ Master's name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Net Registered Tonnage \_\_\_\_\_  
 Deratting or \_\_\_\_\_ Certificate \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_  
 Deratting Exemption \_\_\_\_\_ Issued at \_\_\_\_\_  
 No. of passengers \_\_\_\_\_ Cabin \_\_\_\_\_ Number of crew \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Deck \_\_\_\_\_

List of ports of call from commencement of voyage with dates of departure.

Health Questions	Answer Yes or No
1. Has there been on board during the voyage* any case or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus, or relapsing fever ? Give particulars in the Schedule.	_____
2. Has plague occurred or been suspected among the rats or mice on board during the voyage,* or has there been an abnormal mortality among them ?	_____
3. Has any person died on board during the voyage* otherwise than as a result of accident ? Give particulars in Schedule.	_____
4. Is there on board or has there been during the voyage* any case of disease which you suspect to be of an infectious nature ? Give particulars in Schedule.	_____
5. Is there any sick person on board now ? Give particulars in Schedule	_____
<p>NOTE :— In the absence of a surgeon, the Master should regard the following symptoms as ground for suspicion of the existing of disease of an infectious nature: fever accompanied by prostration or persisting for several days, or attended with glandular swelling ; or any acute skin rash or eruption with or without fever ; severe diarrhoea with symptoms of collapse ; jaundice accompanied by fever.</p>	
6. Are you aware of any other condition on board which may lead to infection or the spread of disease ?	_____

I hereby declare that the particulars and answers to the questions given in this Declaration of Health (including the Schedule) are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
Master

Countersigned \_\_\_\_\_  
Ship's Surgeon

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\*If more than four weeks have elapsed since the voyage began, it will suffice to sign for the last four weeks.

## APPENDIX 5 (contd.)

## SCHEDULE TO THE DECLARATION

*Particulars of every case of illness or death occurring on board.*

Name	Class or rating	Age	Sex	Nationality	Port of embarkation	Date of embarkation	Nature of illness	Date of its onset	Results of illness*	Dispo of case**

\*State whether recovered; still ill; died.

\*\* State whether still on board; landed at (give name of port); buried at sea.

[No. F. 15-1/56-III]

A. V. Venkatasubban, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 28th February 1956

**S.R.O. 588.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (6) of rule 2 of the Indian Port Health Rules, 1955, the Central Government hereby declares the following countries as areas infected with yellow fever, namely:—

*Continent of Africa*

Angola, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Lying South of 15° North parallel of Latitude), Bechuanaland, Belgian Congo, British Somaliland, Cameroons, Dahomey, Eritrea, Ethiopia, French Equatorial Africa, French Guinea, French Somaliland, French West Africa, Gambia, Gold Coast Colony, Islands of the Gulf of Guinea, Italian-Somaliland, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spanish Guinea, Tanganyika Territory, Togoland, Uganda, Upper Volta Territory, and Zanzibar.

*Continent of South America*

Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Colombia, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador, French Guiana, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago Islands (British West Indies), and Venezuela.

*Central America*

Nicaragua, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Honduras, Republic of Panama, including the Panama Canal zone and Guatemala (provisional).

[No. F.15-1/56-IH(II).]

A. T. SESHADRI, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT**

(Transport Wing)

**PORTS**

New Delhi, the 29th February 1956

**S.R.O. 589.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 6 of the Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, 1882 (Bombay Act No. VIII of 1882), as applied to the Port of Kandla in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport, No. 14-P(89)/49-I, dated the 29th June, 1950 and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. 3-PII(144)/54, dated the 23rd March, 1955, the Central Government hereby directs that fees on petroleum and petroleum products landed, shipped, or stored at the said port shall be levied by the Development Commissioner, Kandla or by an officer deputed by him for the purpose at the rates specified in the table below:—

**TABLE**

*Wharfage Charges on Petroleum and Petroleum products*

Serial No.	Particulars of goods	Unit	Rate	Rs. A. P.
1	<i>Diesel Oil in bulk</i>	Gallon	0 0 2	
2	Diesel oil in drums	54 Gallons	0 12 0	
3	<i>Fuel Oil in Bulk N.O.R.</i>	Gallon	0 0 2	
4	Fuel oil in drums	54 Gallons	0 12 0	
5	<i>Kerosene Oil in bulk</i>	Gallon	0 0 2	
6	Kerosene Oil packed	54 Gallons	0 12 0	
7.	<i>Lubricating oil in bulk</i>	Gallon	0 0 5	
8.	Lubricating oil in drums tins, packed in cases	54 Gallons	1 8 0	
9	<i>Petrol in bulk</i>	1 Gallon	0 0 5	
10	Petrol packed	54 Gallons	1 8 0	

## NOTE:

1. The Port Administration handles and takes charge of all non-underlined (non-italicised) items, landed from or shipped or steamers working either in streams or alongside berths. In the case of such cargo landed or shipped in streams, the Port Administration will provide the necessary lighters and tugs for the transport without levying any extra charges.

2. The importers and exporters will have to make their own arrangements for landing or shipping underlined (italicised) items. In this case if the cargo is landed or shipped in streams, lighterage and towage charges as prescribed from time to time will be levied in addition to the wharfage quoted above. The port does not assume custody of these cargoes.

3. In the case of non-underlined (non-italicised) items, the wharfage rate quoted covers cranage, if incurred once at the time of landing or shipment of lifts weighing upto 1 ton each, and a free storage for 7 days from the date of complete discharge of the vessel in the case of imports and 7 days before the date of arrival of the steamer in the case of exports.

4. All transhipment and reshipment cargoes will be dealt with as ordinary import and export cargoes and subject to the levy of wharfage twice.

5. If the Port Administration is required to handle underlined (italicised) items on which wharfage has been quoted per each handling charges at 33-1/3 per cent. of the wharfage mentioned in the table above will be levied extra. In other cases, the handling charges will be at Re. 1/- per ton. The responsibility of the Port Administration in such cases will be that of a labour contractor only and nothing more. The owners shall pay for lighters and tugs extra as fixed from time to time. Cranage charges if incurred shall also be paid as per the schedule in force.

6. Goods from and to sailing vessels are not handled and taken charge of by the Port Administration. Such goods, lying at the risk and responsibility of owners will be charged wharfage at  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the rate shown in the table above but would enjoy the same number of free days as for Cargo from and to steamers.

7. The Traffic Manager may, in special cases, permit handling of non-underlined (non-italicised) items by the importers for clearance on overside Delivery Orders issued by Masters, Owners, or Agents of vessels and of exports by shippers. In such cases, a rebate to be fixed by the Port Authority from time to time shall be allowed. If such work is permitted to be done in streams, lighters and tugs shall, however, be supplied without extra charges. The cargo in transit in such cases will be at the risk and responsibility of the owners and the port will not assume custody of cargo.

8. Cargo handled by the Port at the old port, at the discretion of the Traffic Manager, shall pay 33-1/3 per cent. of the wharfage extra.

## Method of Calculating Wharfage Charges.

1. For the purpose of the scale of rates one ton by weight means 20 cwts; one ton by measurement means 50 C.ft. and one unit by liquid measure means 54 gallons.

2. In the case of coal, coke, ores, oils in bulk, charges shall be levied on the manifested tonnage of the vessel's cargo without insisting on any other shipping documents or Invoices. In other cases, the shipping documents such as Bill of Lading and/or Invoices should be produced and the unit prescribed in the table above shall be adopted to arrive at the correct weight of consignments.

3. The wharfage charges shall be assessed on the total tonnage of each item of goods. For this purpose the gross and not the net tonnage as specified in the relative invoices or other shipping documents shall be taken, subject to a test check by the port authorities. In the absence of documents, the tonnage as arrived at by actual test check shall be deemed as gross tonnage and adopted.

4. In calculating the gross weight of any individual item fractions are reckoned as under:—

Load upto and including 5 cwts. or 12 1/2 c.ft.	1/4 ton]
Load over 5 cwts. or 12 1/2 c.ft. and upto and including 10 cwts. or 25 c.ft.	1/2 ton]
Load over 10 cwts. or 25 c.ft. upto and including 15 cwts. or 37 1/2 c.ft.	3/4 ton]
Load over 15 cwts. or 37 1/2 c.ft.	[1 ton]

For liquids, the dividing points are 14, 27 and 40 gallons respectively.

5. Fraction of an anna, less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna against anyone item will be dropped and fractions of half anna or over will be reckoned as one anna.

6. Where alternative units are quoted, the unit which is favourable to the Port Administration shall be taken.

7. Assessment on packages containing articles of miscellaneous characters will be made at the rate applicable to the article on which highest rate is chargeable.

8. Wharfage charges shall be levied on a minimum of  $\frac{1}{4}$  ton for each item of goods.

[No. 3-PII(137)/54.V.]

#### CORRIGENDA

**S.R.O. 590.**—In the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Transport, S.R.O. 2136 published at pages 1931-1941, of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, dated the 1st October, 1955, on the pages mentioned in column (1) of the table hereto annexed, for the words and figures specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said table, read the words and figures specified in the corresponding entries in column (3), thereof:—

TABLE

Page No. in the Gazette and detailed reference (1)	Word or words and figures as printed. (2)	Correct word or words and figures to be substituted. (3)
1931—Line 2 . . . . .	Wharage “ment commissioner	Wharfage “ment of India,
1931—Line 5 . . . . .	Kandla or by an officer authorised by him for the purpose.”	Ministry of Trans- port notification No. 14-P (89)/49-II, dated the streams
1934—Clause 7 line 5 . . . . .	steam	steam
1934—Method of calculating wharfage charges— Clause 2—Line 1 . . . . .	Coal, Ores loan bankers ]	Coal, Coke, Ores load bunkers
1934—Clause 4 line 3 . . . . .		
1936—Goods free of wharfage—Clause 1 . . . . .		
1936—Table of charges for transit dues under ‘In open’—Item 1 . . . . .	o o o	o i o
1940—Clause 11; Last line . . . . .	Gujarati than	Gujarati Daily then
1940—Clause 14 Line 5 last word . . . . .		
1941—Chapter VI Special Porterage (Handling) and Removal Fees—Item 7 . . . . .	‘import’	‘import’

[No. 3-PII(137)/54.I.]

**S.R.O. 591.**—In the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Transport, S.R.O. 2140, published at pages 1943-1944 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, dated the 1st October, 1955, on the pages mentioned in Column (1) of the table hereto annexed for the words and figures specified in the corresponding entries in column (2) of the said table read the words and figures specified in the corresponding entries in column (3) thereof:—

TABLE

Page No. in the Gazette and detailed reference (1)	Words and figures as printed. (2)	Correct words and figures to be substituted. (3)
1943—Item (iii) of Schedule . . . . .	Rs. 180/- Jetty	Rs. 80/- ferry.
1944—Line 1 . . . . .		

[No. 3-PII(137)/54.II.]

**S.R.O. 592.**—In the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Transport, S.R.O. 2141 published at pages 1944-1947, of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, dated the 1st October, 1955 on the pages mentioned in column (1) of the table hereto annexed, for the words specified in column (2) of the said table, read the word specified in column (3) thereof:—

TABLE

Page No. in the Gazette and detailed reference.	Word or words as printed.	Correct words to be added or substituted.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1945—III Fresh Water supply to vessels—item 3 .	Ton . . .	tin.

[No. 3-PII(137)/54-III.]

**S.R.O. 593.**—In the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Transport, S.R.O. 2142, published at pages 1947-1950, of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, dated the 1st October, 1955, on the pages mentioned in column (1) of the table hereto annexed for the words and figures specified in the corresponding entries in column (2) of the said table read the words and figures specified in the corresponding entries in Column (3), thereof:—

TABLE

Page No. in the Gazette and detailed reference (1)	Word or words as printed. (2)	Correct words to be added or substituted. (3)
1948—Note (1) line 2	these	those
1948—III charges for the use of port appliances and plants—Item 1	tubes	tubs
1948—III charges for the use of port appliances and plants—Item 9 . . . . .	Rs. 2 L.	Rs. 2/-.

[No. 3-PII(137)/54-IV.]

A. V. SUBRAMANIA IYER, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

New Delhi, the 2nd March 1956

**S.R.O. 594.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, the same having been previously published as required by section 14 of the said Act, namely:—

In rule 8 of the said Rules, for sub-rule (5), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“(5) Every consignor of goods by air, other than a consignor to whom sub-rule (4) applies, shall make a written declaration to the effect that the consignment does not contain any goods of the nature specified in sub-rule (1) and shall deliver the same to the air carrier.

Provided that no such declaration shall be necessary in the case of international carriage of goods if the nature of the goods is clearly indicated in the airway bill.”

[No. AR/1937( )F.No.10-A/74-53.]

S. MULLICK, Dy. Secy

*New Delhi, the 3rd March 1956*

**S.R.O. 595.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 53 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Ministry of Communications Notification No. 10-A/29-51, dated the 11th August, 1953, namely:—

In the said Notification, for the words “and the Superintendent of Central Excise, Kutch, Bhuj” occurring after the words “the Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Jamnagar”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“the Superintendent of Central Excise, Kutch—Bhuj, the Deputy Superintendent, Central Excise and the Inspectors of Central Excise, Stationed for the time being at customs aerodrome at Bhuj (Rudramada)”

[No. AR/1920(2) F. No. 10-A/10-56.]

#### ORDER

*New Delhi, the 29th February 1956*

**S.R.O. 596.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 160 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Central Government hereby exempts for a further period upto 31st December, 1956, applicants for first class, Navigators licence from the operation of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1, of Section E of Schedule II of the said Rules in so far as the said sub-paragraph requires such persons to hold a second class Navigator's licence for at least one year and to produce evidence of having had at least four years air experience.

[No. AR/1937(16).]

[F. No. 10-A/14-56.]

D. R. KOHLI, Under Secy.

#### (Posts and Telegraphs)

*New Delhi, the 29th February 1956*

**S.R.O. 597.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

For item (v) of rule 183 of the said Rules, the following shall be substituted, namely:

(v) “The Chairman and the Secretary of the Coffee Board, the Chief Coffee Marketing Officer and Director of Propaganda, the Deputy Chief Coffee Marketing Officer, Officers incharge of the various sub-offices of the Board, the Director of Research, Superintendent, Coffee Research Sub Station, the Senior Liaison Officers and Junior Liaison Officers of the Research Department, provided that the articles posted by them relate solely to the business of the Board”.

[No. C.24-1/56.]

V. M. BHIDE, Dy. Secy.

#### MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

*New Delhi, the 20th February 1956*

**S.R.O. 598.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (LXI of 1948), the Central Government makes the following further amendment to the Central Silk Board Rules 1955, namely:—

In sub-rule (2) of rule 29, the words “with such modifications as may be necessary” shall be omitted.

[No. 23/60/53-CI.(Silk).]

*New Delhi, the 27th February 1956*

**S.R.O. 599.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (LXI of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments to the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955, namely:—

(i) For the sub-rule (3) of rule 28 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) The Board may grant study leave to its employees in order to enable them to undertake study or research, or to obtain specialised training in scientific, technical or economic subjects connected with the silk industry under the rules framed by the Central Government in this behalf. Such leave shall not be debited against the employee's leave account. Any employee of the Board, who is also a Government Servant, shall be governed by the Study Leave Rules that would be applicable to him as a Government servant.”

(ii) For clause (i) of sub-rule (4) of rule 28 the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

(1) Service under the Board shall not qualify for any pension or gratuity from the funds of the Board. But the Board shall establish and maintain a Contributory Provident Fund for the benefit of its employees and require them to subscribe to the Fund under such rules as may be framed by the Central Government in this behalf. Any employee of the Board who is also a Government servant shall continue to be governed by the conditions of service in regard to pensions and the like which apply to him as a Government servant.”

[No. 23/60/53-C.I.(Silk).]

**S.R.O. 600.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (LXI of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955, published under S.R.O. No. 662, dated the 23rd March, 1955:—

Under the heading ‘Central Silk Board Contributory Provident Fund Rules’ for the existing preamble the following preamble shall be substituted namely:—

“In exercise of the powers conferred by rule clause (i) of sub-rule (4) of rule 28 of the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955 the Central Government hereby makes the following rules namely:—”

[No. 23/60/53-Cot.Ind.(Silk).]

**S.R.O. 601.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Central Silk Board At, 1948 (LXI of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the Central Silk Board Rules 1955, namely:—

Under the heading ‘Study Leave Rules’ for the existing preamble, the following preamble shall be substituted:—

“In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 28(3) of the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—”

[No. 23/60/53-Cot.Ind.(Silk).]

P. J. MENON, Under Secy.

### MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

*New Delhi, the 25th February 1956*

**S.R.O. 602.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 299 of the Constitution, the President hereby authorizes the Managing Officers concerned appointed under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), to execute on his behalf Sanads granted under rule 68 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation), Rules, 1955.

[No. SIII-28(43)/55]

M. L. PURI, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 4th March 1956*

**S.R.O. 603.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. J. Dewan as Assistant Settlement Commissioner, for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such officers by or under the said Act, with effect from the date he took charge of his office.

[No. 5/3/56-SII.]

T. R. CHOPRA, Under Secy.

### MINISTRY OF LABOUR

*New Delhi, the 5th March 1956*

**S.R.O. 604.**—The following draft of an amendment to the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th March, 1956.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

#### *Draft Amendment*

In the said rules—

for sub-clause (a) of clause (i) of sub-rule (2) of rule 5, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) in respect of journeys by air, the actual fare paid plus incidental expenses on the same scale as the Central Government may from time to time fix for its own officers of the first grade.”

[No. HI-1(10)56.]

K. N. NAMBIAR, Under Secy.

### ORDER

*New Delhi, the 1st March 1956*

**S.R.O. 605.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the gold mines of the Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore, specified in Schedule I, hereto annexed and their workmen regarding the matters specified in Schedule II hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal at Madras constituted under section 7 of the said Act.

#### SCHEDULE I

- (1) Nundydroog Mines (Kolar Gold Field) Limited.
- (2) Mysore Gold Mining Company (Kolar Gold Field) Limited.
- (3) Champion Reef Gold Mines of India (Kolar Gold Field) Limited.

#### SCHEDULE II

Payment of Bonus to workmen for the two years 1953 and 1954.

[No. L.R.II/57(1)/56.]

N. C. KUPPUSWAMI, Dy. Secy.

## CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 1st March 1956

**S.R.O. 606.**—In item (c) of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 379, dated the 13th February, 1956, published at pages 240-241, in Part II, Section 3, of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th February, 1956, the word "Assam" may be inserted before the word "Manipur".

[No. LR-1(201).]

R. C. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi-2, the 2nd March 1956

**S.R.O. 607.**—On transfer of his headquarters Shri S. N. Dhar, relinquished charge of the post of correspondent New Services Division, All India Radio, at New Delhi on the afternoon of the 8th January, 1956 and assumed charge of the same post at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 20th January 1956.

[No. 3(31)/54-B(P).]

S. L. BHALLA, Under Secy.

## ORDERS

New Delhi-2, the 2nd March 1956

**S.R.O. 608.**—In pursuance of clause 2 of the directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First Schedule to the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 945, dated the 28th April, 1955 the Central Government with previous approval of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby certifies film specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed in all its language versions, to be of the description specified against it in the corresponding entry of column 5 of the said schedule.

## SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the Film	Name of the Producer	Source of Supply	Whether a scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or a documentary film.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Indian News Review No. 385.	Government of India, Films Division, Bombay.	Government of India, Films Division, Bombay.	Film dealing with news and current events.	

[No. 14/2/56-FD: App./74.]

New Delhi-2, the 8th March 1956

**S.R.O. 608A.**—In pursuance of clause 2 of the directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First Schedule to the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 945, dated the 28th April, 1955, the Central Government with previous approval of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby certifies film specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, in all its language versions to be of the description specified against it in the corresponding entry of column 5 of the said schedule.

## SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the Film	Name of the Producer	Source of Supply	Whether a scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or a documentary film.
1.	Indian News Review No. 386	Government of India, Films Division, Bombay.	Government of India, Films Division, Bombay.	Film dealing with news and current events.

[No. 14/2/56 FD: App/75.]

D. KRISHNA AYYAR, Under Secy.

